








CIC 96000414
(cont.)

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 1

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 964 9	349	29	E740.C6 (1940-1943) no. 1-29 * Posters for #19, 10 & 19 moved to Oversize Box
<u>Remember</u>	350	99	D742.U5C6 (1940-1942)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 965 0	351A-1	62	E742.5.B5 (1893-1930) no. 1-62
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 966 2	351A-2	42	E742.5.B5 (1936-1951)
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 967 4	351B-1	93	no. 1-93 E743.5 (1915-1956) * #16, 28 & 69 moved to Oversize Box
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 968 6	351B-2	38	no. 94-131 E743.5 (1978) #130 moved to Oversize Box
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 969 8	351C-1	79	E748.M8-E748.M14
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 970 4	351C-2	51	E748.M14 (1919-1954)

Oversize
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Oversize
351B-2 #130
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in index.

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E.S.

4/18

THE PROCESSION OF FORGOTTEN MEN

*Address delivered over Radio Station WJR, Detroit
November 7, 1932*

BY

THE HON. FRANK MURPHY

Mayor of Detroit



*"'Two things,' said Kent, 'fill me with breathless awe,
The starry heavens and the moral law.'*

*"But I know a thing more awful and obscure,
The long, long patience of the suffering poor."*

The infinite patience of our stricken people is a cause for both wonder and inspiration. The pioneer fathers who cleared the wilderness, plowed the fields, and wrought this nation with their very hands—as they built a vision of freedom and justice—showed no better stuff than the brave men and women of today who are going to the grips with their pressing personal problems.

The dignity and humility with which our people have endured suffering; their willingness to work their own way out, and the thoughtful manner in which they are seeking orderly settlement of their problems at the polls, restore and strengthen our confidence in the national character. The people have earned worthy leadership.

The debate is ended; the decision made. Not only the intellect but the warm-beating heart of this country makes inevitable the call to leadership of a tall, majestic and dauntless figure—Franklin Roosevelt—a natural ruler of men who rises head and shoulders above the level of the crowd—a spiritual leader in the nation's political life.

No human effort is perfect; no government in all the past or present has been without its misshapen ends. Yet during the present peril there is a strong conviction in our people that our national government has failed dismally in leadership, and that no small share of the confusion settled upon us, and the wretchedness and misery to which so many of our people have been reduced, might have been lightened and mitigated.

The Forgotten Man on the farm, in the city, from the alley or the avenue, will have his day-in-court tomorrow as he exercises that right which is the proud duty of every freeman and citizen—to vote his conscience.

The solemn decision has been made. Pontifical statements of orators, tempting party promises, and the general hysteria of the hour have played only a small part in the Forgotten Man's decision to appeal at the voting booth for that enlightened leadership that will illuminate the path leading to the recapture of his economic liberty and the social justice he thirsts for. The crushing events of the past four years; the torment of insecurity; the torture of inability to provide for helpless loved ones; the immeasurable economic and social losses—these stark, stubborn facts have long since sealed the verdict that will be opened to the world before Wednesday's dawn.

The Forgotten Man recalls the promises of four years ago—for the expansion of commerce, the assurance of work, and poverty's end. He is reminded of these rosy pledges as he finds himself today standing face to face with the awful realities.

X-E748

.M8

#2

MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR-GENERAL
FRANK MURPHY
TO THE
NINTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE
DELIVERED JULY 17, 1933

AT THE
Opening of the Third Session



MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1933

279149

X-E748

.M8

MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR-GENERAL
FRANK MURPHY
TO THE
TENTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE
DELIVERED JULY 16, 1934

AT THE
Opening of the First Session



MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1934

286198

Ger

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila,
February 19th, 1934.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

A careful study of the Moro problem, with special reference to the provinces of Sulu, Cotabato and Lanao, has convinced me that certain changes, both in method of procedure and in personnel, will be for the benefit of all concerned. I write to acquaint you with my views, and to invite your frank comment upon them.

May I stress at the outset the fact that I am in hearty accord with the traditional Moro policy of the Philippine government, which for almost thirty years has had as its objective the establishment of the Moros in the Philippine Commonwealth under conditions that will make them willing, patriotic and useful members of the body politic. It is realized, of course, that there can be no speedy, overnight solution. There can, however, be improvement in method and manner of approach. It is my firm conviction that it is the duty of this government to address itself to this specific problem assiduously and immediately.

It is of the utmost importance to bear in mind, in relation to the suggestions I am about to make, that the success of any plan, program or policy lies largely in seeing it through with vigor and firmness. Once arrived at, we must not deviate from our plan, but let it be known that we intend to back it up. It is just as important to proceed from the outset in such a manner as to convince the residents of the predominantly Mohammedan provinces of the sincerity and justice of our intentions toward them. We must go forward on a basis of goodwill and confidence, and in such manner as to minimize prejudices. Certainly any program looking to a permanent solution of this problem cannot ignore the primary fact that the Moros are part and parcel of this country, an integral portion of the Philippines with whose people the rest of us must live, and who must live with us. That is a fundamental of the situation, a condition which cannot be changed, a fact which cannot be ignored.

The ultimate unification of the Christian and Mohammedan Filipino being the goal of our policy, a number of principles must be accepted and acted upon as basic in the execution of this policy. Within the provinces largely inhabited by Moros, as elsewhere in the archipelago, the supremacy of the government must be unquestioned, its authority must be respected, its laws obeyed. That, of course, is axiomatic. All people must realize that resistance to the agents of the government in the performance of their lawful duties will be futile and will be punished in accordance with law.

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 273, 1995, 1031-1032.

X-E748

.M8

#6

MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR-GENERAL
FRANK MURPHY
TO THE
TENTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE
IN ITS
FINAL SESSION, NOVEMBER 14, 1935



MANILA
BUREAU OF PRINTING
1935

237701

Feb. 8, 1937

Read & accepted 9:15
February 9, 1937

Mr. John L. Lewis,
Chairman, Committee for Industrial Organization

Mr. Homer Martin,
President, United Automobile Workers' Union

Gentlemen:

During the last few weeks, as you know, I have made earnest and conscientious efforts on behalf of the people of Michigan to bring about a peaceful settlement of the unfortunate controversy that has arisen between the United Automobile Workers' Union and the General Motors Corporation. It has been my hope that an amicable understanding might be reached that would permit prompt reopening of idle plants in Flint and elsewhere, to the great advantage of the general public and the mutual advantage of the parties concerned.

It has also been my desire and purpose to avoid and prevent any action that might precipitate violence and rancour, so long as there existed the possibility of peaceful settlement of matters in dispute. Such a course has seemed to me to be in the highest interest of the public and of those immediately concerned. In an industrial conflict, where the safety and welfare of American workmen are involved, every means should be employed to prevent

Speech by GOVERNOR FRANK MURPHY, Governor's Dinner, Democratic Gathering, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Saturday, July 10, 1937 - 8:00 p.m.

FIRST QUARTERLY ACCOUNTING

Six months ago, in the first days of an industrial crisis of unprecedented magnitude in American history, I went before the new Legislature of Michigan and, looking back to the election of last November, made this declaration of policy: "We have received a mandate to work toward a larger measure of social justice among our people." Such was the determination and the pledge of the Democratic Administration which had taken office a few days before.

Today, on July 10, this Administration makes its accounting to the public fearlessly and serene in the knowledge that under its guidance there has been effected the most notable contribution to the cause of social justice ever accomplished by a government of Michigan. I make this statement fully cognizant of its sweeping implications and confident that it is a statement of fact and no mere political boast. The ice of a conservative past has been broken, and Michigan stands today, in both legislative and administrative achievements, in the front rank of the progressive states of the Union.

In addition, we have emerged safely from an historical industrial crisis and are today on the threshold of industrial peace, with no major difficulty in the state. Our vast motor industry is stabilized and doing its greatest business of all time. And we have done this job with a sense of justice and an intelligent desire to heal every wound. While many sought by over artifice and weapon to drive us into doing the unnecessarily violent thing, we stood our ground--as we shall continue to do--and we have done our work in a way that inspired helpfulness and kindness between employer and employee rather than rancor and ill will.

We of this Democratic Administration are especially proud and happy

The Shaping of a Labor Policy

by Frank Murphy
Governor of Michigan

Pre-release from Survey Graphic
To be published July 23, 1937

X-4748
M8
#10

Broadcast by GOVERNOR FRANK MURPHY (Michigan) over Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, September 24, 1937 -- WABC.

CAN VIOLENCE BE KEPT OUT OF INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT?

The problem that immediately confronts our people today is one of reconstruction, the problem of restoring unity and material good will among the various groups and elements of our society, so that business and employment will continue to flourish under just conditions in an atmosphere of peace and stability and confidence.

It is related that when Abraham Lincoln lay murdered by an assassin's bullet, the leaders of his own party proceeded immediately to scuttle the policies he had formulated for the reconstruction period. Within eight hours after his body had turned cold, this extremist element, making no effort to conceal their contempt for what they called Lincoln's "weakness", were debating ways and means of ridding the government of every vestige of "Lincoln influence".

Why? you ask -- Why this strange reaction to the liberal policy of conciliation that had come to dominate Lincoln's attitude toward the defeated Confederacy? Lincoln believed that fundamentally America, though still a divided house, was one national family. Four years previously he had closed his first inaugural address with "patriotic and generous words" which showed his deep desire that the nation should not be rent by civil strife; "We are not enemies but friends," he said. "We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break the bonds of our affection". And now that the armed conflict which Lincoln had sought to prevent was over, he labored, with the charity so characteristic of his noble spirit, to reunite the nation in the interest of its progress and happiness. But passion had already accomplished its deadly work and threatened to defeat his generous

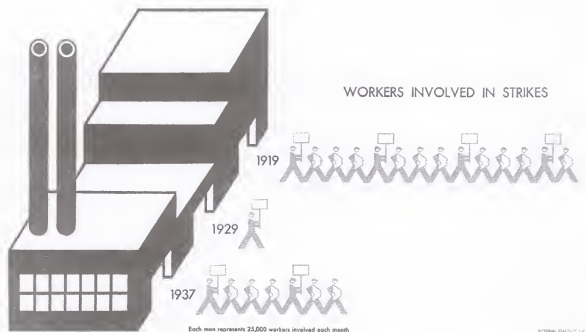
SURVEY

X-E748
.M6

AUGUST 1937

GRAPHIC

M A G A Z I N E O F S O C I A L I N T E R P R E T A T I O N



The processions show the average number on strike per month in 1919 and 1929 and the first four months of 1929

Shaping a Labor Policy

by GOVERNOR FRANK MURPHY OF MICHIGAN

Science in Germany

by FRANZ BOAS

Tax for Democracy!

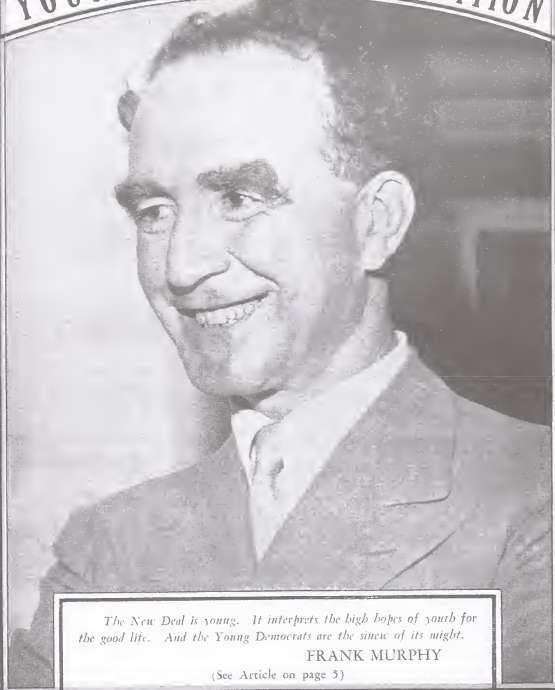
by DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE

Two Experiments with the Unemployed: Richmond by J. Russell Smith; Dyess by Joanna C. Colcord
Mexico's Cárdenas: Frank Tannenbaum... Hospital Strikes: J. S. Gambs... The Press: Leon Whipple

MICHIGAN #12

Democratic Forum

YOUNG DEMOCRATIC EDITION



The New Deal is young. It interprets the high hopes of youth for the good life. And the Young Democrats are the sinew of its might.

FRANK MURPHY

(See Article on page 5)

October 1937

#13 X1E748
JME

THE CHRISTIAN FRONT



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

By Frank Murphy

THE LITURGY AND PEACE

By Norman McKenna

PEACE AND OUR NEUTRALITY

An Editorial

VOL. 2

NOVEMBER, 1937

NO. 11

\$1.00 A YEAR

10c A COPY

X-E748

M8

SELECTED ADDRESSES
OF
FRANK MURPHY
GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

JANUARY 1, 1937, to SEPTEMBER 30, 1938



LANSING, MICHIGAN
1938



MESSAGE
to the
SPECIAL SESSION
of the
LEGISLATURE

Monday, August 29, 1938
11 A.M.

by
Governor Frank Murphy



X E748

M8 #16

STATE OF MICHIGAN

EX-ORDINARY MESSAGE OF

FRANK MURPHY

Governor of Michigan

TO THE SIXTIETH MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

DELIVERED

JANUARY 5, 1939

NOMINATION OF FRANK MURPHY

HEARING
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE
SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
RELATIVE TO
NOMINATION OF FRANK MURPHY TO BE
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES

JANUARY 13, 1939

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1939

X-E748

.M8

#15

STATEMENT

OF

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

BEFORE A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

* * * * *
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* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

January 13, 1939.

X-E748

.M8

#19

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"

An Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Delivered under Auspices of
The Hibernian Society of Baltimore
Baltimore, Maryland,
Hotel Emerson

9:30 - 10:00 P. M.

March 17, 1939

Broadcast over a Coast-to-Coast network of the
Mutual Broadcasting Company.

"Civil Liberties"



Speech

of

Frank Murphy

Attorney General of the United States



Arranged by

THE WASHINGTON STAR



Frank Murphy



Broadcast Over a

Nation-Wide Network of

THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING
COMPANY

Monday Night, March 27, 1939

Compliments of

The Evening Star

The Sunday Star

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

*"Democracy Today Is In a Fight
for Its Life"*

Address by
Hon. Frank Murphy
Attorney General of the United States

Extension of Remarks
of
Hon. Charles H. Leavy
of Washington
in the
House of Representatives
March 28, 1939

(Not printed at Government expense)



United States
Government Printing Office
Washington : 1939

144260--16589

TO BE RELEASED
UPON DELIVERY

X-5748

348

42

SUMMARY OF REMARKS

BY

ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANK MURPHY

TO THE

GRADUATING CLASS

OF THE

NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GREAT HALL OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

April 1, 1939
10:00 a. m.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-E748

M8

THE DEMOCRATIC CRISIS IN AMERICA

Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

Delivered at the

JEFFERSON DAY DINNER

of the

DEMOCRATIC CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

at the

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Broadcast from Station WFIL

Over a Nation-Wide Hook-up of the Mutual Network.

April 13, 1939

9:30 P.M.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-798

MB

#24

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

By

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

Delivered at the

NATIONAL PAROLE CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.

Departmental Auditorium

April 17, 1939

10:00 a.m.

X-E748

.M8

25

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

CLOSING REMARKS

Of

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

Delivered at the

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFERENCE

of

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

at the

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C.

April 21, 1939

8:00 p.m.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-748

108

26

CLOSING REMARKS

Of

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

Delivered at the

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFERENCE

of

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

at the

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C.

April 21, 1939

8:00 p.m.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-5748

MS

27

"THE FEDERAL COURTS"

An Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

at the

ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

New York City

April 24, 1939

2:00 p.m.

Broadcast over the Blue Network of the
National Broadcasting Company

CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE CITIES

An Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

Before the Joint Meeting of

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

and

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS

at

The Empire Room

The Waldorf-Astoria

New York City

May 15, 1939

2:45 p.m. EDT

Broadcast over the Coast-to-Coast network of the Columbia
Broadcasting System.

X-E748

JMS

"THE SUBSTANCE OF FREEDOM"

AN ADDRESS

By

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

At the

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Of

NEW MEXICO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL
AND MECHANICAL ARTS

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

Tuesday Evening

May 23, 1939

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-1742

JMS

30

"THE EVOLUTION OF A CENTURY"

AN ADDRESS

BY

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

At the

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Of

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

May 29, 1939

8:00 p.m.

X-E748

.M8

31

Address of The Attorney General of The United States

Given at Georgetown Law School

In Connection with the Sesquicentennial Celebration

Broadcast over The National Broadcasting Company Network

John Carroll Auditorium
Georgetown Law School

June 1, 1939

Y-E748

WKE

32

STATEMENT
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Before the
Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor
of the
UNITED STATES SENATE
on the
OPPRESSIVE LABOR PRACTICES ACT

Friday
June 2, 1939

X-E748

M8

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

"YOUTH IN THE WORLD OF TOMORROW"

AN ADDRESS

By

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

At the

INTERNATIONAL FIRE OF FRIENDSHIP CEREMONY

Sponsored by the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

COURT OF PEACE

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

June 6, 1939

9:30 p.m.

Broadcast over the Coast-to-Coast Network of the
Mutual Broadcasting Company and by Short Wave

"YOUTH IN THE WORLD OF TOMORROW"

AN ADDRESS

By

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

At the

INTERNATIONAL FIRE OF FRIENDSHIP CEREMONY

Sponsored by the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

COURT OF PEACE

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

June 6, 1939

9:30 p.m.

Broadcast over the Coast-to-Coast Network of the
Mutual Broadcasting Company and by Short Wave

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-E74E

1818

35

"THE RETURN OF RELIGION"

AN ADDRESS

By

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

At the

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Of

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 13, 1939

4:00 p.m.

For release upon delivery

X 5748

ME

5/21/50

"THE RIGHT USE OF DEMOCRACY"

An Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

at the

SECOND NATIONAL CATHOLIC SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE

Cleveland Auditorium

Cleveland, Ohio

June 14, 1939

Broadcast over the network of the

Mutual Broadcasting Company

4.30 P. M. C.S.T.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

X-5748

MS

37

"BETTER SERVANTS FOR DEMOCRACY"

AN ADDRESS

By

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

Broadcast to the

EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Of the

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Meeting at

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

June 15, 1939

8:00 p.m.

Broadcast from Station WJZ over the Blue Network
of the National Broadcasting Company

For release upon delivery

X 2748

ME

"THE MEANING OF CIVIL LIBERTY"

An Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

at the

Commencement Exercises

of

JOHN MARSHALL COLLEGE

Jersey City, New Jersey

June 21, 1939.

2:30 P. M.

July 7, 1939.

My dear Mr. President:

On January 1, 1939, upon appointing me to the office of Attorney General of the United States, you directed me to endeavor in every possible way to continue the efforts of my predecessor, Homer S. Cummings, to strengthen the Department of Justice. You directed me to improve the federal judicial system and provide vigorous and honest law enforcement; to eliminate congestion in the court dockets; to guard against privilege and favoritism; to modernize and improve personnel practices wherever possible within the Department; and to direct such additional administrative measures as might be necessary and advisable for the betterment of the services rendered by the Department of Justice.

In presenting this report on the activities of the Department during the first six months of my tenure, I am keenly aware that the major part of the work in the attainment of these objectives lies ahead. I trust, nevertheless, that the summary which follows will serve to indicate that within this limited time and with such means as have been at our disposal, we have sought to move forward on each front.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY

The Department shares wholeheartedly the high regard for the judicial system which is so justifiably entertained by the public at large. Accordingly, we have been at pains to conduct our efforts toward the

X-E748

.M8

#40

Our Heritage of Justice

AN ADDRESS BY

HON. FRANK MURPHY

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

X-E748

M8 #

411

TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL MUNDELEIN

REMARKS BY

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

October 3, 1939
11:30 p.m.

ON A PROGRAM OF THE
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

X-E748

.M8

#42

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM



AN ADDRESS BY

HON. FRANK MURPHY

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

KEEPER OF THE FAITH

An Address

by

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY

Attorney General of the United States

at the

"Ten-Year Achievement Dinner"

held in honor of

Dr. Alexander Grant Ruthven,
President of the University of Michigan

at the

Yost Field House

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Friday Evening

October 27, 1939

THE CHALLENGE OF INTOLERANCE

ADDRESS

by

ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANK MURPHY

at the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR PALESTINE

Sponsored by

THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Mayflower Hotel

Washington, D. C.

Sunday

January 7, 1940

4:15 p. m.

NBC Red Network

WRC

NBC NEWS

WMAL

From Radio Center

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. • TRANS LUX BLDG. • WASHINGTON, D. C. • REPUBLIC 400

X-E748

.M8 #45

Address of the Honorable Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at St. Louis, Mo., before the annual banquet given by the Lawyers Association of Missouri in honor of the judges of the state and federal courts in that area, and broadcast over the Blue Network, at 10:45 P.M., E.S.T. January 23, 1942.

THE CHALLENGE TO OUR NATIONAL CHARACTER

For more than a century and a half, the Supreme Court of the United States has maintained unbroken its wholesome tradition of aloofness from the political affairs of the nation and of the world. The tradition springs from ancient soil. It reflects a hallowed ideal of the judicial calling in a free society - the ideal of scrupulous and untarnished impartiality.

It is no ordinary issue that persuades a member of the Court to depart from this tradition. It was no ordinary issue which induced members of the present Court, months before the shocking events at Pearl Harbor, to raise their voices publicly on non-judicial matters. They left the Bench and entered the public forum to address themselves to the gravest issue that can confront a democratic commonwealth. They spoke because they knew that if the tidal wave of tyranny engulfs this land, the Constitution, the Congress, the Court itself, and all they represent, will be swept away.

Today we face a struggle that overshadows all else. War in all its fury has been launched against the nation, and young men and old who were our neighbors and our kin are dying by the sword in order that the nation may live. Side by side with their brave Filipino brethren - who for the moment, at least, are carrying the brunt of the battle they are fighting in a savage, malaria-ridden jungle among all the cruelties of nature at its worst. It is a moment of crisis when tradition becomes unimportant and when the normal problems of our day seem banal. For we know that the civilization of which these traditions and problems are a part is threatened with extinction. That threat is the pervasive and common concern of all of us - President and press, judge and jury, the humble worker and the Man of God. From that threat no man, no institution, no calling may stand aloof.

To say that our civilization is threatened with death is not mere academic speculation. Hitler himself, in speaking of the conflict between the totalitarian and democratic worlds, has warned - that "One of these worlds must break asunder." It is, moreover, the only conclusion that may reasonably be drawn from the recent history of tortured and suffering Europe. There, before our eyes, lie the awful consequences of defeat. There in the tragic circle of conquered nations is irrefutable proof that the triumph of totalitarianism is synonymous with the extermination of the essentials of democracy.

Of the probable military consequences of a Nazi victory little need be said. It is clear that the Nazi method calls for not only the complete military paralysis of the conquered state but its reduction to the status of serfdom and a source of supply of the Nazi's own military juggernaut. The hungry millions of France, Poland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia - among other vanquished nations - know to their great bitter sorrow that...

Speech delivered by

JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY

at

Detroit, Michigan

May 31, 1942

A LARGER FREEDOM

The one person who would learn more from this meeting than any of us here unfortunately cannot be present. His name is Adolf Hitler. And it would not be a bad idea if we had with us Herr Goebbels and Goering and that great Nazi master-mind, Dr. Rosenberg; also Admiral Tojo and his pack of militaristic terrorists whose career of assassination and terrorism has finally burst all bounds even in Japan.

These are the superman revolutionaries who abandoned international law and stole a ten-year march in rearmament on the nations which had faith in peace and a civilized world. They built armies and air forces and navies, they manufactured so many tanks and planes, they became so powerful that not only were they able to crush their armless neighbors into quick defeat but they even deluded themselves into the belief that no one in all the world could challenge them. They convinced themselves that the rest of the world would say it was futile to resist, for they were confident that no one could build might equal to their own -- especially nations dedicated to the rule of reason.

I wish these marauders could be here on this platform and see this audience as I see it. They could look into the faces of the men and women who are proving that the supermen made a terrible mistake -- men and women who are turning out the weapons of war in a volume that will soon be an overwhelming flood.

They could look at Detroit -- a symbol of democracy at work -- united for victory. They would see a people who are all players on a winning team. And they would know that they have failed in another task -- their effort to divide the American people and to turn us one against the other.

For here in Olympia is a cross-section of America with all its tongues and races and creeds. And contrary to the view that some people hold, America is still the America of old -- the cradle of liberty for all men. We have not been engulfed by the hatreds of the Old World, nor are we going to be engulfed by them. We know that we have much in common with our antecedents and the people of other lands -- particularly those who are fighting for freedom -- but we also know that we have something entirely distinct from all of them, and that is our traditional and uncompromising devotion to that principle of the dignity of man. The common sense of Ben Franklin pervades this arena today -- Ben Franklin who wrote into the Declaration of Independence that we are one people, and who so wisely said, "We must indeed all hang together or most assuredly we shall all hang separately".

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History of the

Department of the Army
Washington, D. C.
The Adjutant General's Office
The Adjutant General's Office

FUTURE RELEASE

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FUTURE

FOR RELEASE AFTER DELIVERY

RELEASE

ADDRESS BY
THE HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
ON THE ARMY HOUR BROADCAST, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1942
3:30 to 4:30 P. M., E. W. T

OUR NEW ARMY

For three months this past summer I had the privilege of undergoing training with the men of the United States Army. I attended classes with them at Fort Benning and Fort Knox, went on maneuvers with them in the Carolinas and the California desert, ate with them, went sleepless with them during nights of mock combat, and worshipped with them in their field services.

Those three months convinced me that we are building an army that will be second to none in the world. It is an army that will know how to take care of itself in any kind of warfare. It is an army that will come out on top -- not only because of its matchless physical condition and its superb training but also because the men of this army know they are under arms to preserve their freedom.

In recent years it was said with some reason that the American people had grown soft. But I watched those lean, capable, self-reliant young men of our modern army swiftly and surely carrying out their assignments, and it struck me that there is nothing soft about them. Here were men who are worthy successors to the warriors of another day -- the pioneers and the Indian fighters who trod those Carolina hills a century and a half ago. Here were fighting men tough not only in the sinew of their muscles but also in the grimness of their purpose.

The American soldier is well-trained. Only those who are misinformed or uninformed can possibly say that he is not. He is trained by experts; he is trained thoroughly; he is trained with enthusiasm. What is most important, he is trained strictly for the modern kind of mechanized warfare that will presently destroy the Axis militarists who created it.

This excellent training of our fighting men will bear fruit in more ways than one. It is giving us an army with a complete mastery of the methods and weapons of modern warfare. But it is also giving the nation a reservoir of craftsmen of the highest calibre for our peacetime industries. These young fighting men of today will be the cream of our skilled tradesmen and engineers when this war is over and won. They are learning how to defend their country -- which is the only thing that matters today. But they are also multiplying their skills and their earning power for the coming days of peace.

The American Army is well-led. The wise policies of the War Department have brought the Army's keenest and toughest officers to the top, where they belong. The commanding officer of this Army is a fighter like his men. He has the same rugged physique and the same remarkable endurance. He is not an officer who sits in a tent behind the lines and directs the action by telephone. He is a real leader, trained for personal, physical combat, who shows his men the way with a machine gun on his shoulder, a pistol in his belt, and a trench knife at his side. But while he is first of all a fighting leader, he is also one who has the welfare of his men at heart. He tolerates neither neglect of them nor discrimination against them. In the spirit of our Army, he takes it to be his duty to look after his men before he looks after himself.

This Army of ours is well cared for and well-equipped. There is no soldier better-fed, better-clothed, or better-housed than any. No man has better

THE AMERICAN CHIEF OF DEFENSE November 7, 1942

112

Once again, our beloved country is being tested in the fiery crucible of war. We are all being tested, - the individual citizen as well as the government; the farmer at home and in the factory as well as the men who man the guns and ships and planes in the battle zones; the roads, our schools and churches, our economic and political systems with their emphasis on freedom of enterprise, freedom of opinion, and freedom of election, - even the basic structure of our government. In short, we have been called upon by a combination of events and circumstances beyond our control, though partly, it may be, of our own making, to prove whether America of 1942 has the character and the intelligence, the toughness and resilience, the capacity to take it and give it, that conditions of modern war demand.

Even before the ~~surprise~~ attack on Pearl Harbor forced us to the status of a full belligerent, the conflict which began with the drive on Poland, and reached a violent crescendo with the crushing defeat of France, had already imposed on our people a difficult test. The alarming consequences inhering in a complete Nazi triumph placed on us the urgent necessity of reconsidering the basic features of our foreign policy, our traditional strategy

For release
MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES, ANNOUNCING THE FORMATION
OF "THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST NAZI
PERSECUTION AND EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS."

Today marks one of the blackest anniversaries in human history. Eleven years ago Hitler rose to power, to begin the deliberate wrecking of institutions and concepts of justice evolved through centuries of human progress.

While many peoples in many lands have suffered, there is no more shocking violation of the human conscience than the persecution and threatened extermination of the Jews. More than 5,000,000 have been killed. For them the death march is over. For 4,000,000 more the death march has just begun.

Here at home, in a country founded upon the right of every individual to justice, religious and personal freedom, Nazi propaganda is breeding the germs of hatred against the Jews. No bacteriological warfare could be more insidious and more destructive to fundamental good will and ideals of religious and racial tolerance which have built a great America.

American citizens of Jewish descent representing every major Jewish organization and community in the United States and speaking through the American Jewish Conference, have voiced not only their own faith in American institutions of justice and freedom, but that of every true American citizen and of millions of oppressed peoples everywhere, in asking that the democracies institute sustained and vigorous action to rescue all who may yet be saved and combat the virus of hatred wherever it appears. Last week the President of the United States responded to the appeal of the Jewish citizens "to seize every opportunity to send supplies, provide the means for Jewish

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#51



*Anti-Semitism
is Un-Christian
and Un-American!*

BY

FRANK MURPHY

Associate Justice
United States Supreme Court



X-E748

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*"The American Way
of Life—
Can It Survive?"*

BY

FRANK MURPHY

Associate Justice
United States Supreme Court



Editorial from "The Nation" Magazine

December 30, 1944

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT AND RACIALISM

We find the week's handling of racial issues by the United States Supreme Court deeply disturbing. The majority of opinions in the cases involving anti-Negro discrimination by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers are unworthy of the court. On basic issues called for the clear affirmation of fundamental constitutional guarantees. The opinions, while upholding Negro rights, were turgid, ineffectual, and evasive. The cases called into question contracts between the Brotherhood and certain Southern railroads depriving Negroes of jobs and giving those jobs to white men. The right of the Brotherhood to act as an exclusive collective-bargaining agent derives from a Federal statute, the Railway Labor Act. While the Fifth Amendment gives the Supreme Court wide license to create a situation in which this exclusive bargaining agent at one time the same time excludes Negroes from membership and bargains away their rights. Something more was called for than the court's two week little sentences on the Negro issue: "Here the discriminations based on race alone are obviously irrelevant and invidious. Congress plainly did not undertake to authorize the bargaining representative to make such discriminations." The round-robin-hood's-born reasoning of the majority merely serves to widen the area of judicial interference in labor

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J U S T I C E F R A N K M U R P H Y

FROM YAMASHITA
10 - November 20, 1949

which being taught there....."

A remarkable set of documents has been brought to our attention. It consists of portions of the record of the trial before a war-crimes tribunal in Tokyo of Admiral Soemu Toyoda, who was in command of the imperial Japanese naval forces in the concluding states of the Pacific War. It was Admiral Toyoda's good fortune to be kept on the list of eminent war criminals to be tried. On September 5th Toyoda was acquitted of all charges, but the fact went almost unnoticed in the American papers.

Now, the accusations against Admiral Toyoda were virtually identical with those contained in the indictment of General Tomoyuki YAMASHITA, the first of the war criminals to be tried, condemned, and hanged as a warning to future generations that the whole profession of war must be conducted hereafter according to the very highest ethical standards. In other words, Admiral Toyoda's alleged crimes consisted in having neglected to prevent a series of atrocities perpetrated by Japanese troops in the Philippines, principally in Manila, in the final stages of the American siege. They appear to have been the same specific incidents of murder, rape and miscellaneous cruelty that General YAMASHITA was hanged for not having prevented.

There were, however, important differences between the trial. General YAMASHITA was tried at Manila very shortly after he had surrendered himself and his forces at the command of the Emperor. The memory of the atrocities was fresh and the atmosphere of vengeance was strong. Admiral Toyoda was tried at Tokyo nearly five years after the war in an atmosphere that appears to have been compounded equally

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#57

MR. JUSTICE MURPHY—
A PRELIMINARY APPRAISAL

By
EUGENE GRESSMAN

REPRINTED FROM COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW
VOL. 30, PAGE 29 (JANUARY, 1950)
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58

FRANK MURPHY AS GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATOR

Prepared by Edward G. Kemp for use
in connection with remarks delivered
at the memorial proceedings held by
the bar of the United States Supreme
Court on March 6, 1951, in honor of
the late Justice Frank Murphy.

59
PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT
of
JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY
to the
SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES



60

The Supreme Court of the United States



THE COURT AND ITS WORK

OUR Government is divided into three separate and equal branches, so constituted that each functions freely within the limits of its constitutional authority, though open to check by one or both of the others if attempt be made to exercise powers not granted by the Constitution. The judicial branch, one of these three, embraces a Supreme Court, created by the Constitution, and inferior Federal courts established by the Congress.

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Congress determines the number of members constituting the Supreme Court and fixes their salary. They are appointed by the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to hold their offices during good behavior. To insure, in a measure, their independence, the Constitution provides that they "shall . . . receive . . . a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."



All Men
are
Brothers

By

FRANK MURPHY

Associate Justice

United States Supreme Court



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#62

In Defense of Democracy

by FRANK MURPHY
Attorney General of the United States



Introduction

by CHARLES A. BEARD

Issued By

American Association for Economic Freedom

In Cooperation With

American Council on Public Affairs

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CONTROVERSIAL IMAGE OF MR. JUSTICE MURPHY

EUGENE GRESSMAN*

On this, the tenth anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Murphy, the GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL takes pride in publishing this commemorative work by Mr. Eugene Gressman. As law clerk to Mr. Justice Murphy for five years, Mr. Gressman has gained a peculiar insight into his subject matter. In the course of his warm tribute to this controversial member of the Court, the author has included some hitherto unpublished letters and memoranda, which provide a perceptive picture of the motivations of the Justice—and the man.

Frank Murphy was the seventy-second Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving from 1940 to 1949.¹ Today, ten years after his death, he remains one of the most controversial and misunderstood individuals ever to sit on the high tribunal. Yet beneath the clouds of discord may be found a unique and lasting contribution to the cause of human freedom and the eminence of the Supreme Court.

In a sense, Frank Murphy's public life was predestined to be one of controversy and misunderstanding. His labors in the public vineyard took place in an age of violent controversy bounded by two catastrophic world wars. The great changes in the nation's economic, social and political structure of that era were marked by bitter disputation. Those who took active roles in the government of man were compelled by the onward rush of events to make difficult and disputed decisions. They had to choose between standing still or forging ahead to new frontiers of executive, legislative and judicial powers. And those like Frank Murphy who were temperamentally equipped to make firm, forward-looking

* A.B., J.D., University of Michigan; Member of the Bars of the District of Columbia and State of Michigan; Law Clerk to Mr. Justice Murphy, United States Supreme Court, 1943-1948; Co-author, Stern & Gressman, Supreme Court Practice (2d ed. 1954).

¹ Murphy occupied the seat on the Supreme Court which is newest in point of time of establishment by Congress. The seat was created by An Act to Amend the Judicial System of the United States, 16 Stat. 44 (1869), and has been filled successively by Justices Joseph P. Bradley, George Shiras, William R. Day, Pierce Butler, Frank Murphy and Tom C. Clark.

JUSTICES-----MURPHY, RUTLEDGE

By J. Albert Doll, General Counsel,
American Federation of Labor.

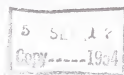
Death struck with startling suddenness this summer at the Supreme Court of the United States, removing two of its members, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rutledge.

They were comparatively young men and apparently had before them many years of useful service on that high judicial tribunal.

Justice Rutledge was the younger of the two. Born in Kentucky, he was connected, either as a student or teacher, with educational institutions in Tennessee, Wisconsin, Indiana and Colorado. He received his law degree at the University of Colorado, practiced law for a short time at Boulder, and subsequently became Dean, first of the law school of Washington University at St. Louis, and later of that of the University of Iowa. It was there he was serving when named Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. After six years on that court he was elevated to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1943.

The careers of both Justice Rutledge and Justice Murphy spanned one of the most troublesome periods in American and world history.

Justice Rutledge, student, scholar, dean and judge, until the latter period of his life, was on the side-lines, so to speak, while Justice Murphy was an active participant in the events that were shaping the destiny of the world and the pattern of life and living for millions yet unborn.



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#65

Decent Treatment of the Public by Corporations and Regulation of Monopolies

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY

W. G. McADOO

President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Co.

BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOSTON, MASS.

JANUARY 30, 1911

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SOME

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE

of Membership in the

National Citizens Committee

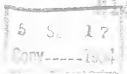
"The Great Seal of the
United States of America

attached to a passport, ought
to be honored by every
friendly civilized govern-
ment, regardless of the creed
or racial antecedents of the
holder. Discrimination
against any class of our
citizens is wrong in morals
and principle."

William G. McAdoo
President of the Hudson Tunnel

National Citizens Committee
30 Church Street
Hudson Terminal Building
New York City





REMARKS
OF
HON. F. M. SIMMONS
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
JULY 14, 1913
PRESENTING INTERVIEW OF
HON. WILLIAM G. MCADOO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ON FINANCIAL CONDITIONS



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1914

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63D CONGRESS }
3d Session }

SENATE

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THE SHIPPING BILL

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

HON. WILLIAM G. MCADOO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

BEFORE

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, AT CHICAGO, ILL.
ON JANUARY 9, 1915

RELATIVE TO THE MERITS OF THE BILL (S. 6856) TO
AUTHORIZE THE UNITED STATES, ACTING THROUGH
A SHIPPING BOARD, TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CAPITAL
STOCK OF A CORPORATION TO BE ORGANIZED UNDER
THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF A STATE
THEREOF OR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO
PURCHASE, CONSTRUCT, EQUIP, MAINTAIN, AND
OPERATE MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE FOR-
EIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

64th Congress }
1st Session }

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 4

A NAVAL AUXILIARY MERCHANT MARINE

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. MCADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ON OCTOBER 13, 1915



PRESENTED BY MR. FLETCHER
DECEMBER 7, 1915.—Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

64TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
No. 457

PROSPERITY AND THE FUTURE

SPEECH

ON THE

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF
THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC
ADMINISTRATION, DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAM-
BER OF COMMERCE OF RALEIGH, N. C.,
ON MAY 31, 1916

By

HON. WILLIAM G. MCADOO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY



PRESENTED BY MR. SIMMONS
JUNE 3, 1916.-Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

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ADDRESS

By

Hon. W. G. McAdoo

Secretary of the Treasury

At

Mansfield, Ohio, October 23, 1916

The American people are now enjoying honorable peace and phenomenal prosperity under President Wilson. The Republican leaders are asking them to put this peace and prosperity in danger by turning their government over to the inexperienced Mr. Hughes and the organized band of incompatible and irreconcilable elements which is supporting him. Is it a risk the American people can afford to take, and are the grounds upon which they are asked to make the change either definite or convincing? For two months Mr. Hughes and his supporters have been playing the role of carping critics, condemning every act of the Democratic administration in the most unfair and untruthful manner. They content themselves with petty faultfindings. They offer no constructive program or appealing policies. They have no issue.

Hughes-Roosevelt Course—Inevitable War

The American people are given little explicit information as to what Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt will do with the Government if they get possession of it but they are not left in doubt as to what Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt will do with our foreign relations if they are put in power. Under the pressure of insistent questioning each has at last admitted that had either been President at the time the Lusitania was sunk each would have taken a course which inevitably would have brought on war between the United States and Germany.

Colonel Roosevelt said at Battle Creek on October 1st, discussing the Lusitania: "You ask me what I would have done—I would have seized every interned German ship."

On March 9, 1916, the following message was flashed by wireless from Berlin to Sayville, Long Island: "Germany declared war on Portugal at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. 'The German declaration,' says the Overseas News Agency, 'emphasizes the fact that this step was made necessary by the recent illegal seizures of German ships in Portuguese ports, which is the gravest sort of breach of neutrality and of special treaties.'"

Such rash and reckless action by Mr. Roosevelt would have precipitated immediately an unnecessary and bloody war between the United States and Germany.

The United States has treaties with Germany which would have been outraged if Mr. Roosevelt, as President, had seized the ships which happened to be in our harbors belonging not to the German government, but to German citizens. Mr. Roosevelt would have disregarded all international law, would have appropriated private property in defiance of express treaty obligations, and would have violated the Constitution of the United States, which confers upon the Congress alone the war making power.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt in Accord on Needless War

Mr. Hughes admits that he is in accord with Mr. Roosevelt. At Louisville, Kentucky, October 12th, he was asked the point-blank question "What would you have done when the Lusitania was sunk?" Mr. Hughes replied, in substance, that he would have threatened the Kaiser so effectively that "The Lusitania would never have been sunk."

This seemed merely evasive because Mr. Hughes was not asked what he would have done to prevent the sinking of the Lusitania, but what he would have done after the Lusitania had been sunk. So I challenged him to answer that specific ques-

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May 1917

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65TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

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No. 75

FAMILY ALLOWANCE, INDEMNITY, AND INSURANCE
FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT WILSON AND
HON. W. G. McADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
RELATING TO THE BILL PROVIDING FOR FAMILY ALLOW-
ANCES, INDEMNIFICATION, REEDUCATION, AND INSUR-
ANCE IN BEHALF OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED
MEN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF
THE UNITED STATES



PRESENTED BY MR. FLETCHER
AUGUST 10, 1917.—Ordered to be printed



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917



ADDRESS BY HON. W. G. McADOO, SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY,

AT MADISON HIGH SCHOOL,
MADISON, WIS., OCTOBER 3, 1917.

Gov. Phillips, young ladies, and gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege to meet you and to say a few words to you. It is an unexpected pleasure, because as I go about the country on the important mission which the Government has confided to me I find that my fate is wrapped up more with grown people than with young people, and, being an old person myself, I naturally want to get younger, so I am only too glad when I am thrown with the younger element.

As I heard that inspiring song you sang a moment ago with such spirit and enthusiasm, my heart swelled anew with pride that I am an American citizen. "On America," that is the cry; "On America," to save not alone America, but civilization in the world.

We have a great task before us, young ladies and young gentlemen. The burden of that task rests upon those who have attained their majority, but they are fighting not alone for themselves and for those who are older than they; they are fighting more for you than for anybody else. The eyes of a nation must always be to the future, and the future of a nation always rests upon the shoulders, as well as in the spirit, of the young who are coming on. America's fate lies in your hands. What we transmit to you, you in turn must transmit to succeeding generations. It is therefore of essential importance that the spirit of the Nation should always be kept at the highest elevation, that the ideals of a nation should be of the most superlative character, that America's idealism and America's principles should be transmitted by us untarnished and as pure as they came to us from our noble ancestors whose blood and valor and courage created this great and free democracy.

It is because that democracy is imperiled, that civilization itself has been thrown into the balance by the barbarities of one of the greatest and most despotic military powers ever organized upon the face of the earth, that noble America, free America, the quintessence of the spirit of modern democracy, in the face of a challenge from

5 SEP 17 1917
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THE
SECOND LIBERTY LOAN
AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

HON. W. G. MCADOO

Secretary of the Treasury

AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA

October 4, 1917



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

The Duty of the American Government to our Soldiers and Sailors—
The Second Liberty Loan and the War Insurance Law

5 SEP. 1917
Copy-----1964

ADDRESS

OF

HON. W. G. McADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Delivered Before the Men of the National Army at Camp Lewis,
American Lake, Washington

OCTOBER 9, 1917

THE DUTY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO
OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—THE SECOND
LIBERTY LOAN AND THE WAR INSURANCE LAW

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN AND MEN OF THE NATIONAL ARMY:

I esteem it not only a great honor, but one of the real privileges of my life to meet you here and to be able to say a few words to you. I wish my voice was in condition to reach all of this vast gathering of the splendid and valiant young manhood of America who have enlisted in the service of their country.

I want you men to know—in fact, I believe that you already know—that we are engaged in a righteous war, a war not of our own seeking, a war which has been forced upon us by the aggressions of the greatest military despot the world has ever produced. Every effort of the Government to maintain peace, has failed because every time this military despot, the German Kaiser, promised to cease his aggressions upon vital American rights, he just as repeatedly violated those promises. Not only has he destroyed the lives of Americans upon the high seas in defiance of international law, in defiance of laws of humanity, and in disregard of treaty obligations between Germany and the United States, but finally, my fellow-countrymen, as a climax of all these outrages, he issued an edict to the world in which he directed America to keep off the high seas.

When was there reared since America gained her independence a tyrant so great and strong that by a stroke of his pen he could drive American citizens and American commerce off the high seas? We won our rights there in another war, the War of 1812 with Great Britain, the right of freedom of the seas and the right to send our commerce to the ends of the earth, as long as we did it in conformity with international law and the laws of humanity.

A War to Protect American Rights

Those rights are vital to the prosperity of America, to the Security of the United States, and we could never surrender them without imperilling the future of this Republic. Not only would such a surrender destroy our commerce, which is essential to the national life, but it also would deal America a more fatal blow. It would destroy the national spirit and self-respect. No nation can survive without a national spirit, and no nation can

endure unless that national spirit is strong enough to fight aggression from any source and to vindicate the national rights.

And so, my friends, you are called into this great service of your country not only for the purpose of maintaining the ideals for which America has always stood—democracy and freedom, and to keep the torch of Liberty burning throughout the world—but also for this more immediate object, the protection of our national rights and the democratic institutions handed down to us as the result of the valor and blood of our ancestors. Those are the things for which you fight.

Volunteers and Selected Men Equally Patriotic

I want to say here that every man in this vast throng who wears the uniform of his country, whether he came into this army by volunteering his services to his country, or was selected under democratic institutions for this task, is equally a patriot. All stand upon precisely the same basis and the people of this country regard them all alike. There can be no distinctions in a great democratic army between men, no matter how they came into that army or how they put the uniform on. They are all heroes, they all have the same place in the love and affection of the American people, and the American people, without regard to class, creed or condition, intend to stand behind each and every man here with all the power and strength of this great Republic.

Your valor, your courage, your organization and your spirit, are first of all the essential things to carry forward this war. We have all those qualities in America's young manhood. I believe that the intelligence and initiative of the American soldier are superior to that of any people on earth. Democratic institutions create just that kind of men. You cannot get spirit and resourcefulness in anything like the same degree under any sort of despotic military power, for it is only in democracies that men have the free play of all those great forces of mind and body and have those ideals which make them self-contained units. I believe that America's youth, you men here who carry the flag of your country, will vindicate upon every battlefield and wherever you may be the statement that I have just made,—that American valor, American courage, American intelligence and American initiative are going to prove themselves superior to that of any other people upon the earth.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Publicity : War Loan Organization

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

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DELIVERED BY

HON. W. G. McADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

AT RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 8, 1918



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DELIVERED BY

HON. W. G. McADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

TO

SOLDIERS *of the* UNITED STATES ARMY

AT

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., APRIL 16, 1918



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LIBERTY LOAN ADDRESS

BY

HON. W. G. McADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

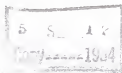
TO

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES
AT EL PASO, TEXAS

APRIL 17, 1918



WASHINGTON
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1918



STATEMENT
OF
Hon. W. G. McADOO
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS
BEFORE THE
Interstate Commerce Committee
OF THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
JANUARY 3, 1919
